



Vandelanotte

VANDELANOTTE

DOING BUSINESS IN BELGIUM

2026

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1. DISCLAIMER

The information in this guide does not constitute advice on any particular matters and should not be considered as such.

While reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this publication, Vandelanotte accepts no responsibility for errors it may contain or for losses sustained by a person that relies on it, caused by negligence or otherwise.

This guide reflects the legal and regulatory framework as at 6 May 2026. As laws and regulations may change after this date, the information provided may become outdated.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

GEOGRAPHY AND STRUCTURE OF THE BELGIAN STATE

Belgium is a monarchy and a federal state, situated along the North Sea in the centre of Europe. Belgium shares borders with the Netherlands, France, Germany and Luxembourg. The surface area of the country is about 30,500 km² and the population is about 11.8 million people. The gross domestic product (GDP) of Belgium in 2024 was EUR 615.6 billion.

Belgium is divided into three regions and into three communities. Each region and community has executive and legislative powers. The division into regions relates to territorial issues. The three regions are the Brussels-Capital region, the Flemish region and the Walloon Region. The division into communities is language-based. There are three official languages in Belgium: Dutch, French and German. The three communities are the Flemish community (Dutch-speaking), the French community and the German Community.

Brussels is not only a region, but it is also the capital of Belgium. The city is the home location to many European Institutions and a leading international business centre.

Vandelanotte provides its services in all three regions and is able to assist in English, French and Dutch. Vandelanotte has over twenty offices spread over Flanders, the capital Brussels and Wallonia. In 2018 Vandelanotte has opened an office in France. The head office of Vandelanotte is in Kortrijk, West-Flanders.

ECONOMY

The Belgian economy is well integrated within Europe and the rest of the world. Belgium is an attractive base for many companies active in European markets because of its open economy. There are many active business sectors, the most important are industry, transport and logistics, pharmaceuticals, ICT, agro-food sector, etc.

Belgium has a well-developed road and rail network, as well as several seaports. The main seaports are located in Antwerp and in Zeebrugge, with Antwerp being the second largest seaport of Europe. The extensive inland waterway network connects the major Belgian seaports with other European inland waterways. Vandelanotte has a strong presence in Antwerp, with one of its main offices located there.

Belgium has mainly an export-oriented economy. The trade balance (difference between exports and imports) is manifestly positive. Belgium exports mainly intermediate goods (machinery and equipment), but also many chemical and related products.

INVESTING IN BELGIUM

There are several advantages of investing in Belgium:

- **Strategic location**

Belgium is located in the centre of Europe, adjacent to economically important countries like Germany, the Netherlands, France and Luxembourg. A number of European business centres are located within a 300 km radius: Paris, London, Amsterdam and Frankfurt.

- **Excellent infrastructure**

Well-developed airports, seaports, roads and railways.

- **Helpful authorities**

Belgian authorities (federal and regional) will support foreign investors by providing advice on certain matters. The authorities will support foreign investors by providing assistance in issues concerning manufacturing or R&D facilities, logistic activities, legal advice, government subsidies, etc.

For more information we refer to the following websites: <https://www.flandersinvestmentandtrade.com/invest/en> (Flemish Region), <http://www.investinwallonia.be/> (Walloon Region) and <https://why.brussels/> (Brussels-Capital Region).

- **Quality of life**

Belgium is considered to have a high standard of living, as testified by its excellent health care, housing, education and infrastructure. The Belgian healthcare system is ranked among the best ones in Europe. High quality medical care is provided at a low cost price.

- **Language**

The knowledge of languages in Belgium is also an important asset. In general, most of the inhabitants speak Dutch, French and English.



3. SETTING UP A BUSINESS

3.1 BRANCH VS. SUBSIDIARY

A Belgian branch (permanent establishment) of a foreign company is an extension of the head office of the foreign company. It is not a separate legal entity, therefore there are no shareholders. A branch has no minimum assigned capital requirement and requires no own board of directors. A branch is represented by a legal representative appointed by the foreign company. This legal representative does not need to have the Belgian nationality. The foreign (parent) company is fully responsible for the liabilities of the branch and the annual financial statements of the foreign company must be filed yearly with the National Bank of Belgium.

In a tax point of view, branches are permanent establishments of non-resident companies. The permanent establishment will pay corporate income tax in Belgium on its income earned in Belgium.

The administrative burden of setting up a branch, including the translation of certain documents, apostils, legalisations of signatures, etc. of the foreign company can discourage the shareholders and make them opt for a subsidiary instead. Depending on the area of registration, the documents related to the branch must be drafted in one of the official languages of Belgium: Dutch, French or German.

Overview of language areas in Belgium:

Area	Language
Flemish Region	Dutch
Facility municipalities	Dutch French
Brussels Capital Region	Dutch French
The French Region (excl. Brussels)	French
German-speaking	German

A foreign company shall logically remain fully liable for all commitments of its branch office.

In contrast to a branch office, a subsidiary must be regarded as a separate legal entity. Whereas a branch is considered to be an integral part of the foreign company. In addition, the subsidiary will have its own bookkeeping with annual accounts and balance sheets, which is not the case with a branch. In the case of a branch, the income and expenses related to the activities of this branch will have to be allocated to this branch.



3.2 FORMALITIES FOR SETTING UP A BUSINESS

BRANCH

The set-up of a branch must be carried out at the clerk's office of the Court of Commerce in the judicial district of the branch office's location. Certain documents and information must be submitted in order to set up the branch:

- Address and activities of the branch;
- Identity of the representatives;
- General information on the foreign company (consolidated financial statements, certificate of registration, articles of association, ...);
- Corporate resolution of the foreign company relating to the opening of the branch.

All these documents need to be translated in the official language of the jurisdiction where the branch is situated. The documents also need to be legalized by a public notary in the foreign company's jurisdiction.

The translated documents and information need to be published in the Belgian Official Gazette by the clerk's office. Furthermore, the most recent annual financial statements of the foreign company must be filed yearly with the National Bank of Belgium.

In addition, the branch needs to obtain a corporate registration number (at the Crossroads Bank for Enterprises 'CBE') and needs to apply for a VAT identification number (at the local VAT administration), if necessary.

The administrative costs depend on the volume of the documents that need to be filed and translated. Most of the costs relate to translating. If all documents are prepared and filed in one time, the total time necessary for filing a branch can be estimated at around six weeks.

SUBSIDIARY

The different formalities in order to incorporate a subsidiary can be summarized as follows:

- Drafting of an incorporation deed;
- Drafting of a financial plan (only for companies with limited liability);
- Deposit of the share capital in a blocked bank account (only in the event of a contribution in cash);
- Draw up the appraisal reports (only in the event of a contribution in kind);
- Notarizing the incorporation deed (not for all company forms);
- Registering the incorporation deed;
- Filing for publication in Belgium's Official Gazette;
- Obtaining a corporate registration number at the Crossroads Bank for Enterprises (CBE);
- Applying for a VAT identification number (if necessary);
- Opening a Belgian bank account for the company being created.

The incorporation deed includes the articles of association and the minutes of the first general meeting of the shareholders, whereby the directors will be appointed.

A financial plan is needed in order to establish a company. The plan will provide a detailed overview of financial resources and requirements that need to be fulfilled in the first two years of activity of the company. A financial plan is required for all companies with limited liability.



The financial plan is an important condition, as the Belgian legislator has determined a number of cases in which the founders can still be held personally liable, e.g. in the case that bankruptcy is pronounced within three years after its establishment, and it appears that the share capital at the time of establishment was insufficient for the normal exercise of the proposed activity over at least two years. To this end, the financial plan is very important.

In addition, the notary will need a statement of the directors that they accept their function and a business certificate which proves the capacity of the person signing the deed to represent the newly established company. Within 15 days of drafting the final articles of association the company must file the articles of incorporation at the registry. The company will hold legal personality as of the the date that the articles of association are filed at the commercial court. The essential articles are published in the Appendix to the Belgian Official Gazette.

For certain business activities, a licence or permit specific to the sector in question is needed, e.g. for anyone who operates an establishment where food is manufactured or imported, a licence from the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FASFC) is required.

Depending on a smooth processing with the bank regarding the delivery of the bank attestation and the availability of the notary, the process can take up four to eight weeks (the timing depends amongst others on the opening of a Belgian bank account, the delivery of additional documents, etc.) and two to three additional weeks for the CBE and VAT registrations. The aftercare can take several weeks but does not prohibit the commencement of activities.

3.3 TYPES OF CORPORATIONS

In 2019, the Belgian company law has substantially been amended. The new company law, as discussed hereafter, applies to all new companies established from 1 May 2019. For the existing companies, a phased transition period is provided, whereby all companies must be adapted to the new law by the first of January 2024.

The most commonly used company forms are the limited liability company (BV) and the public limited company (NV). In addition, there are some specific company forms.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (BV/SRL)

The limited liability company is formed by one or more partners (physical or legal persons) whose commitment is limited to their contribution.

This company has no share capital.

When establishing the company, the founders need to prove, through a financial plan, that the company disposes of adequate means to start her activity. There is no minimum of means required by law.

Given the absence of share capital, the protection of creditors is guaranteed by means of strict rules to determine the dividends/sums that can be distributed by the company (double test).

A system of resignation and exclusion of shareholders, charged to the company assets, can be incorporated in the articles of association.

At least one director (physical or legal person) must be appointed. This can be a statutory or a non-statutory director. A statutory director is appointed in the articles of association and can only be dismissed based on the

majority required for modification of the articles of association. A non-statutory director can be appointed and dismissed by the general meeting based on a simple majority of votes. A managing director for the day-to-day running of the company can also be appointed.

A transfer of shares requires the approval of half of the shareholders, who represent at least three-fourths of the capital. The articles of association can make these rules of transferring shares more flexible or, by contrast, more stringent.

To set up a limited liability company there are some legal and administrative obligations. The notary deed is necessary.

PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY (NV/SA)

The public limited company is a legal entity in which one or more shareholders are willing to invest capital. The liability of the shareholders is limited to their contribution.

The minimum required share capital is EUR 61,500 and each share must be paid up for at least one quarter.

The founders of a public limited company can choose between three systems of governance: a single director, a board of directors or a dual system, with a supervisory board and a management committee. A managing director for the day-to-day running of the company can also be appointed.

The shares are freely transferable. This free transmission of shares can be limited in the articles of association or by agreement.

There are some legal and administrative obligations regarding a public limited company. To set up a public limited liability company a notary deed is necessary.

This type of company is mainly used by large enterprises.

COOPERATIVE COMPANY (CV)

A cooperative company is a legal entity set up by at least three shareholders. The shareholders (physical or legal persons) are liable for the contribution. This kind of company is reserved for companies that aim for the cooperative idea and comply with the specific legal definition of a cooperative company.

There is no share capital, and the founders are obliged to prove, through a financial plan, that the company disposes of adequate means to start her activity. There is no minimum of means required by law. Given the absence of share capital, the protection of creditors is guaranteed by means of strict rules to determine the amount of dividends that can be distributed (double test).

New shareholders may join by subscribing to new shares, issued by increasing the capital. The criteria to join the company are determined in the articles of association.

The transfer of shares between shareholders is free, under the conditions determined in the articles of association. Transferring shares to third parties is only possible if these third parties belong to categories, defined in the articles of association and if these third parties comply with the statutory qualifications.

A system of resignation and exclusion of shareholders, charged to the company assets, is provided by law.



One or more statutory or non-statutory directors (physical or legal persons) run the company. The articles of association describe the procedures for the appointment and the dismissal. A managing director for the day-to-day running of the company can also be appointed.

A notary deed is necessary to set up the company.

GENERAL PARTNERSHIP (VOF/SNC)

A general partnership is a legal entity and is set up by at least two or more partners (physical or legal persons). The partners of a general partnership are jointly and severally liable for all commitments entered by the company.

There is no minimum capital required in the general partnership.

To set up a general partnership the legal and administrative obligation are less strict. A notary deed is not necessary, a private deed is sufficient. The private deed needs to be published and registered.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP (COMMV/SCOMM)

A limited partnership is a partnership between one or more limited partners and one or more managing partners. The limited partners only bring in capital and are limited liable to the amount of the contribution they have paid or pledged. The managing partners are jointly and severally liable for all commitments of the company.

There is no minimum capital required for a limited partnership.

The legal and administrative obligations are less strict. A notary deed isn't compulsory, a private deed is sufficient but must be published and registered.

3.4 BUSINESS INCENTIVES

Besides its geographic location and the excellent transportation networks, there are several other business incentives in Belgium:

Cash grants for investments in tangible fixed assets;

- Ecological subsidy;
- Reduction of social security contributions;
- Expatriate tax incentives;
- R&D personnel tax incentives;
- Patent tax incentives;
- Overtime, night and shift work tax incentives;
- ...

For more information about the subsidies, see below the sites per region:

- Flanders: Flanders Investment & Trade (<https://www.flandersinvestmentandtrade.com/invest/en>)
- Wallonia: Agence Wallone à l'Exportation et aux Investissements étrangers (AWEX) (<https://awex.be/en>)
- Brussels: HUB Brussels Brussels Invest & Export (BIE) (<https://hub.brussels/en/brussels-invest-export>)

4. TAXATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

If a business is operated in an individual's own name, the profits will be subject to personal income tax. If a business is operated as a company, the profits will be subject to corporate income tax. The taxable profits are determined in a similar way, but the rates and some tax deductions are different. The percentage in the case of personal income tax may be as high as 50% plus local surtax, whereas the maximum tax rate for corporate income tax is 25%.

Non-profit organizations are liable to the legal entities income tax.

The legal basis for the personal income tax, corporate tax and the legal entities income tax, is the Belgian Income Tax Code of 1992 (BITC 1992).

In addition to these direct taxes, Belgium has VAT, registration duties, inheritance taxes, customs duties, excise duties and some other miscellaneous taxes.

4.2 CORPORATE INCOME TAX (CIT)

4.2.1 WHO IS LIABLE TO BELGIAN CORPORATE INCOME TAX?

All companies, associations, bodies and institutions that meet at the same time the following criteria:

- They have corporate status;
- They have their residence (registered office, main site, seat of management or administrative headquarters) in Belgium;
- They are engaged in a business or profit making activity in Belgium or abroad.

A non-resident company with a Belgian permanent establishment is taxable on all income derived from the establishment. In addition, the income of real estate located in Belgium, will be taxed in Belgium, even when the conditions of a permanent establishment would not be fulfilled.

SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTREPRISES (SMES)

The term "SME" is traditionally used to refer to a small enterprise. The "M" refers in principle to medium-sized companies, but from a legal point of view there are only two types of companies: companies that are classified as small and companies that are not classified as small.

Small enterprises, within the meaning of Article 1:24 of The Belgium Code on Companies and Associations, can benefit from several tax advantages.



A small company is a company which, at the balance sheet date of the last closed financial year, does not exceed more than one of the following criteria for the second time*:

Net turnover	EUR 6,000,000 EUR
Balance sheet total	EUR 11,250,000 EUR
Employees number (average annual workforce)	50 FTE

* to be considered on a consolidated basis in case of affiliated companies

In Belgium, a one-time exception to the principle of consistency in taxation has been introduced. Under normal circumstances, a company's classification as "small" or "large" changes only if it exceeds or falls below the statutory size criteria for two consecutive financial years.

4.2.2 TAX RATES

CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE

The corporate income tax rate is fixed at:	25%
Small and medium-sized enterprises benefit from a reduced tax rate on the taxable profit until EUR 100,000:	20%

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) can benefit from the reduced rate of 20% on the first bracket of EUR 100,000 profit.

For the part of the taxable base that exceeds this EUR 100,000 ceiling, the ordinary rate of 25% applies.

Certain SME's are excluded from the reduced rate:

- Companies owned for at least 50% by one or more companies (subsidiaries).
- Companies (more than four years of existence) which do not pay an annual salary of EUR 45,000 to one of their directors, or when the taxable profit is less than EUR 45,000, at least a salary equal to the taxable profit. The term salary includes: remuneration, benefits in kind, directors' fees, etc.
- The 'Financial Companies'. These are companies whose equity and reserves consist of more than 50% in financial assets, unless these participations represent at least 75% of the paid-up capital of the subsidiary.

Under the provision of Law of 17 December 2025, the requirement of the minimum annual salary of EUR 45,000 for company directors would be raised to EUR 50,000 in order to benefit from the reduced corporate income tax rate. A maximum of 20% of this remuneration may consist of benefits in kind. However, this legislation is not yet in force.

4.2.3 TAXABLE INCOME

The taxable income is based on the accounting results as reported in the company's annual financial statements. The taxable profit is the increase (or decrease) of reserves plus disallowed expenses and distributed dividends. The increase (or decrease) of reserves is the worldwide profit as it appears in the financial statements, with some adjustments for differences between accounting law and tax law.

The taxable base will practically always be different from the accounting profit. There are some corrections, known as the fourteen adjustments. The corrections after the third correction do not correspond to an accounting deduction but are purely tax operations.

As from 2018, tax supplements resulting from a tax audit will effectively become due, without the possibility to offset these supplements against the tax attributes (with exception of the DRD of the current year). This measure only applies if penalties of at least 10% are applied.

4.2.4 ASSESSMENT YEAR AND TAX RETURN

The assessment year (AY) is the year that comes after the financial year (FY). This is the time in which the income earned during the FY is assessed and taxed. For a company with a financial year ending on 31.12.N, the assessment year is the following calendar year N+1. In case the financial year ends at another calendar date, the assessment year will fall in the same year in which the financial year ends.

Examples:

Financial year	Assessment year
01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	2026
01.08.2025 - 31.07.2026	2026
01.10.2024 - 31.12.2025	2026

The annual tax return must be filed within the tax return period. From the balance sheet date, regardless of the date of the general meeting, you have a period of seven months to submit your declaration.

4.2.5 TAX CALCULATION AND PREPAYMENTS

Once the taxable base of a company has been established, the corporate tax payable can be calculated. To this end, this does not imply the multiplication of the applicable tax rate and the tax base.

It should be taken into account that the tax was paid during the taxable period. Prepayments and withholding taxes can be set off and are repayable. The fixed foreign tax credit (FFTC) relating to interests and royalties can be set off against the corporate income tax but is not refundable.

To avoid a surcharge on corporate income tax, companies need to make quarterly advance prepayments. When a company did not make such prepayments or the prepayments were insufficient to cover the corporate income tax due, the tax payable by the company will increase with a certain percentage (6.75% for tax year 2027). Small and medium-sized enterprises are exempt from surcharges during the first three financial years.

The deadlines for the prepayments for financial year 2025 (calendar year accounting):

First trimester	On or before 10 April 2026
Second trimester	On or before 10 July 2026
Third trimester	On or before 12 October 2026
Fourth trimester	On or before 21 December 2026



Did you know that in Belgium...

- **There is no special holding company regime.**
- **There is a limited possibility for domestic fiscal consolidation, but no cross-border fiscal consolidation.**
- **Financing expenses relating to domestic/foreign shareholdings are deductible under certain conditions.**
- **There are no restrictions on foreign investments.**

4.2.6 MORE DETAILS ON THE TAX CALCULATION

WITHHOLDING TAXES ON DIVIDENDS, INTERESTS AND ROYALTIES PAID TO NON-RESIDENT SHAREHOLDERS

General:

- In principle, the domestic withholding tax rate on dividends, interests and royalties is 30%.
- The parent – subsidiary directive and the interest/royalty directive are applicable in Belgium.
- Alternatively, there might be a withholding tax reduction or exemption available based on the applicable double tax treaty (DTT).
- Dividends also cover liquidation bonuses. Liquidation bonuses are the liquidation proceeds exceeding the share capital at the time of liquidation and are in principle taxed at 30%.

Distributions to individual shareholders:

- Dividends: the withholding tax rate is included by the applicable DTT: with most countries 15% (some countries: 10% or 20%).
- Interests: the withholding tax rate is included by the applicable DTT: to most countries 10% (rates vary between 0% and 30%).
- Royalties: the withholding tax rate is included by the applicable DTT (rates vary between 0% and 30%).

Distributions to corporate shareholders:

- Dividends: the parent-subsidiary directive is transposed into Belgian law. Following this directive no withholding tax will be levied on dividends distributed to a parent company that (i) is resident of the EU, (ii) has held at least 10% of the capital of the subsidiary or has an acquisition value of EUR 2.5 million in qualifying financial fixed assets (only for large companies), (iii) for an uninterrupted period of at least one year or with the intention to hold the share capital for at least one year and meets the subject-to-tax requirement. This is extended to companies resident in a country that has concluded a double tax treaty with Belgium and provides in the exchange of information. Other exemptions or reductions may apply (e.g. tax treaties), otherwise the standard 30% rate applies;

- Interests and royalties: the interest/royalty directive is transposed into Belgian law. Following this directive no withholding tax will be levied when paid to associated, qualifying EU companies who have held at least 10% of the capital of the subsidiary for at least one uninterrupted year or with the intention to hold the share capital for at least one year. Qualifying companies are subject to corporate tax in the EU, tax resident in an EU member state and of a type listed in the annex to the Directive. Other exemptions or reductions may apply (e.g. tax treaties), otherwise the standard 30% rate applies.

CAPITAL GAINS ON SHARES

Under certain conditions capital gains realized on shares are tax exempt.

Cumulative conditions for the exemption:

- The subsidiary is subject to corporate tax or a similar tax;
- There must be an interrupted ownership period of minimum 1 year;
- The participation contains at least 10% or has an acquisition value of EUR 2.5 million in qualifying fixed assets.

If the conditions are not fulfilled the tax rate is set at the standard tax rate of 25% or 20% (reduced tax rate).

4.2.7 DEDUCTIONS

DEDUCTIBLE PROFESSIONAL COSTS

In principle, costs and business expenses are deductible if they are made by the company incurred or borne during the taxable period to obtain or retain taxable income. The authenticity and the amount of the costs has to be proven. However, there are many expenses for which a tax deduction is not fully allowed (so-called 'disallowed expenses').

Professional costs	Deductible percentage
Car expenses (incl. fuel costs)	% calculated according to the CO2-formula
Gifts	50%
Reception costs	50%
Restaurant costs	69%
Penalties	0%

DEPRECIATION

Acceptable rates:

Fixed assets	Percentage
Office buildings	3%
Industrial buildings	5%
Office furniture and equipment, machinery	10%
Formation expenses	20%
IT-equipment	20% - 33.33%

When the depreciation rates used by the company in the annual financial statements are higher than the acceptable rates, these costs will not be tax deductible and a tax adjustment must take place.



The first depreciation annuity must be determined pro rata temporis by all companies. The first depreciation annuity of fixed assets acquired or created is therefore deductible for tax purposes only in proportion to the part of the financial year in which these assets were acquired or created.

NON-ACCOUNTING DEDUCTIONS

1. Dividend-received deduction of the year (DRD) and exempted movable income deduction

Dividend-received deduction

Received dividends are fully exempt from corporate income tax, under the following conditions:

- A required holding of 10% or an acquisition price (value) of at least EUR 2.5 million in qualifying financial fixed assets;
- Minimum ownership period of one year;
- Participation is held in full property;
- The distributing company does not fall under one of the specific exclusions (in most cases, this will mean that the subsidiary must meet the “subject-to-tax requirement”);

Dividends received from certain companies (not meeting the “subject-to-tax requirement”) are excluded from the deduction:

- Finance, investment and treasury companies;
- A company which is not subject to corporate income tax (or a similar foreign tax) or which is a resident in a tax haven;
- A company with foreign establishments, which are subject to a tax regime more favorable than the tax regime in Belgium;
- Offshore income: dividends from a company, to the extent that the profits of that company, dividends excluded, arise in another country than its country of residence, and are subject to a favorable tax regime;
- Dividends from a company, with the exclusion of an investment company, which redistributes the dividends it receives, unless at least 90% of the dividends received by the transit company would themselves be eligible for the deduction.

In most cases unused dividend-received deduction can be carried forward unlimited in time.

2. Innovation income deduction (IID)

The innovation income deduction is a tax deduction equal to 85% of the net innovation income. The deduction is applicable to income derived from the following intellectual property:

- Patents and supplementary protection certificates;
- Breeders’ rights requested or acquired as from 1 July 2016;
- Orphan drugs, i.e. a drug to treat rare diseases, (limited to the first 10 years) requested or acquired as from 1 July 2016;
- IP of copyrighted software resulting from a research or development project as defined for the purposes of the partial exemption of wage withholding tax for research and development;
- The deductible amount would be 85% of the net R&D-income, restricted in line with the modified nexus approach.

The deduction is calculated according to the following formula:

$$85 \% \times \text{Net income} \times \left[\frac{\text{Qualifying expenditure} + \text{Up-Lift}}{\text{Overall expenditure}} \right]$$

Whereby:

- The “net income”: net income generated with the R&D-activities;
- The “qualifying expenditure” includes all expenses directly related to the IP asset that are made by the relevant group entity itself or that are outsourced to non-related parties;
- The “overall expenditure” is the “qualifying expenditure” increased by the acquisition costs of the IP asset and any costs related to outsourcing to related parties.

Unused innovation income deduction can be carried forward unlimited in time.

3. Investment deduction of the year and transferred ID

The investment deduction regime is reformed for investments as of 1 January 2025. For investments done prior, the old regime is still applicable. We will only provide an overview of the new regime here.

It is possible to deduct a part of the acquisition price or manufacturing cost of new investments from the taxable profit. The deduction is only applicable for depreciable fixed assets that are exclusively used for the professional activity of the company. In principle, they may not be rented or made available to third parties.

Small enterprises and natural persons will have the option to pursue a general path. This general path provides a standard basic deduction of 10% and an enhanced basic deduction of 20% for digital fixed assets. Fixed assets that utilize or are based on substances harmful to the environment and climate are excluded from the deduction.

Additionally, enterprises may opt for a targeted path. This path offers a thematic deduction of 40% for small and large enterprises. Investments must be made in the following areas:

- Efficient energy use and renewable energy;
- Carbon emission-free transport;
- Environmentally friendly investments;
- Supporting digital investments.

The targeted path also includes exclusion criteria for certain investments based on the energy investment list with a payback period of less than 3 years or for large enterprises with an internal rate of return exceeding 13%, for enterprises in financial difficulty, for enterprises with an outstanding recovery order, and for investments less than EUR 1,000.

Finally, there is a specific path related to technology deduction (formerly investment deduction for patents and environmentally friendly investments in research and development). Here, one can opt for a one-time investment deduction of 13.5% or a spread deduction based on depreciation totaling 20.5%.

General Investment deduction

The investment deduction on fixed assets made by a small enterprise amounts to 10%.



4. Tax losses

Tax losses can be carried forward and deducted without any time limitation. However, a minimum taxable base must be taken into account. Deduction of tax losses carried forward is limited to EUR 1 million plus 70 % of the profit above this EUR 1 million. For certain deductions there are no limitations (such as the dividend received deduction, the innovation income deduction and the investment deduction). The remaining 30% will be taxable at the CIT rates.

5. Minimum taxable base

There are certain profits on which none of the last five corrections (the non-accounting deductions) are deductible. These profits form the minimum taxable base. The most important ones are:

- Abnormal or benevolent advantages received from a related party;
- Secret commissions (unreported remuneration expenses such as fees, commissions, benefits in kind, etc.);
- 40% of the benefits in kind for company cars;
- ...

DEDUCTION OF GROUP CONTRIBUTION

Since 1 January 2019, a limited tax consolidation regime can be applied in Belgium whereby a Belgian company can deduct a 'group contribution' from its taxable profit. The group contribution scheme makes it possible to shift profits and losses between entities of the same group. A group contribution agreement must be filed as well.

To achieve this result, the losses of a group company in respect of a particular financial year can be set off against the profits of another group company. The transferring company deducts the group contribution from its taxable result of a certain taxable period. The receiving company includes this amount as profit in its tax return for the same taxable period.

In order to benefit from this contribution, the company granting the group contribution must be affiliated with the company receiving that contribution. For there to be an affiliated company, a participation requirement of 90% for an uninterrupted period of five years must be met.

Specifically, the group contribution can be applied in the following cases:

- A parent company that has already held a minimum participation of 90% in a subsidiary company for at least five years can offset its profits against the losses of this subsidiary. In this case it must be two Belgian companies.
- A subsidiary company that has already held 90% or more of a parent company for at least five years can offset its profits against the losses of its parent company. In this case it must be two Belgian companies.
- Two sister companies which are both for at least five years for at least 90% in the hands of the same parent company can also mutually apply the group contribution. In this case, the parent company may be a foreign company.

If it is a cross-border situation, the group contribution can only be applied in the last situation or if the losses of the foreign company (in the EEA) are definitive. Losses are deemed to be definitive if the foreign company permanently stops its activity and if the activity of this company is not taken over within three years after it has been stopped.

The DBI exemption could also be applied to profits from an allocated group contribution.

Following the provision of law, the conditions for the group contribution will have a broader scope of application. Thus, indirect shareholdings and new companies will no longer be excluded for application, due to the upcoming abolition of the minimum duration of 5 years of prior affiliation. However, this is not yet in force.

4.2.8 SOME IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS FROM AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

ANTI-AVOIDANCE LEGISLATION AND TRANSFER PRICING

- There is a general anti-avoidance provision (GAAR, art. 344 BITC). The provision is used by the tax administration to disqualify all transactions and structures which have no other goal than tax avoidance;
- In Belgium, the CFC (controlled foreign company) rules have been implied since the beginning of 2019. The CFC regime will apply if a Belgian company owns a direct or indirect participation in the capital, voting rights or profits of a foreign company that is not subject to tax or subject to corporate income tax at a rate which is less than half of the corporate income tax which would be due if the company were based in Belgium.

The CFC regime targets undistributed passive profits, which includes profits that do not result from operating activity. Examples are dividends, interest, royalties, rental income and so on. There are three safe harbors included, for example when there is a significant economic activity.

- Transfer pricing rules apply. The arm's length principle is codified in art. 185, §2 of the BITC. This paragraph is the codification into the Belgian legislation of art. 9 of the OECD Model Tax Convention.
- Other articles of the BITC relating to transfer pricing are:
 - Art. 26: granted abnormal or benevolent advantages are added back to the tax base;
 - Art. 49: basic conditions for the deductibility of expenses;
 - Art. 54: deductibility of the payments of interest, royalties and management/ services fees to tax havens or to recipients benefiting from a favorable taxation regime for these payments;
 - Art. 55 and 56: deductibility of interest paid;
 - Art. 344, §2: sale, transfer or contribution of shares, bonds, accounts receivable or other titles to tax havens or to recipients benefiting from a favorable taxation regime need to have economic substance.

Since 2016, Belgium has implemented a mandatory three-tier documentation system for transfer pricing, consisting of a master file, a local file and a country-by-country report (CbCR).

Local file Master file	Applicable for each Belgian constituent entity of a multinational group which, as appears from its statutory accounts for the accounting period immediately preceding the most recently closed accounting period, has exceeded at least one of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ A total of EUR 50 million in operating income and financial income, excluding non-recurring income;▪ A balance sheet total of EUR 1 billion;▪ An average annual workforce of 100 full-time equivalents.
Country-by-country reporting	The group has a gross consolidated group revenue of at least EUR 750 million.*

*If Belgian entities are part of a multinational group that files a CbCR in another country, all Belgian entities must



file a notification form (275 CBCNOT) identifying the reporting entity.

As of fiscal years starting on or after 1 January 2025, Belgium has introduced stricter transfer pricing documentation requirements. Recent updates to the Master File, Local File, and Country-by-Country Reporting (CbCR) align with OECD guidelines and require more detailed disclosures, including transaction breakdowns, transfer pricing methodologies, and supporting documentation.

Relocation of assets

- A company that relocates its corporate seat to another country is deemed to be liquidated for Belgian corporate income tax purposes (with the exception for the European company). The application of this rule can be avoided by keeping a permanent establishment in Belgium. As of 2019, Belgium levies exit taxes when a resident company moves assets to its foreign permanent establishment.

Payments to tax havens

- Companies making payments exceeding EUR 100,000 during a fiscal year to tax havens are mandated to report to tax authorities. These payments must be increased with the increase in debts to the said persons or permanent establishments determined during the tax period. This total encompasses both payments made and debts owed to the specified entities.

Interest payments

- Interest is generally deductible to the extent it is in line with the at arm's length principle and does not exceed the fair market interest rate. If a Belgian resident company pays excessively high interest, the excess is added to its taxable income, unless the interest is included in the beneficiary's taxable income. Where interest is paid by a Belgian taxpayer to a Belgian resident company, the limitation on the deductibility of excessive interest does not generally apply.
- As from 1 January 2020 the market interest rate is based on the MFI interest rate (as published by the NBB). For financial year 2026 it is 6.00%.
- Interest paid to a company in a tax haven or in a country where interests have a favorable fiscal regime is not deductible, unless the payment corresponds to real and sincere business transactions and the rate is not abnormally high.
- The "1:1" rule: interest paid on loans granted by an individual shareholder or a director of the company is tax deductible only to the extent that the total loan does not exceed the company's paid-in capital and taxed reserves. The excess interest is requalified as a dividend distribution and is generally subject to a 30% withholding tax.
- The "5:1" rule: interest paid on 'grandfathered' loans stipulated before June 17th, 2016 to a group member or to a beneficiary that is not subject to income tax or to a tax regime that is substantially more advantageous than the normal tax regime in Belgium (tax haven) is not tax deductible for the part of the loans that exceeds five times the paid-in capital and taxed reserves of the Belgian company.

- Since 1 January 2019, the interest costs on loans “exceeding borrowing costs” (‘EBC’) are only tax deductible up to the higher of 30% of the tax-adjusted EBITDA of the company or EUR 3 million (to be calculated at Belgian group level).

PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT

A Belgian permanent establishment must keep financial records in conformity with the Belgian minimum standards. The rules relating to the existence of a permanent establishment in Belgium follow the OECD Model Tax Convention but are somewhat stricter.

The taxable income of a PE includes all profits attributable to its activities in Belgium. The taxation follows the same corporate tax rates as those applicable to Belgian resident companies.

4.3 PERSONAL INCOME TAX (PIT)

4.3.1 WHO IS LIABLE TO BELGIAN PERSONAL INCOME TAX?

Personal income tax applies to physical persons, both residents and non-residents. The personal income tax is an annual tax.

A resident is a person whose domicile or seat of fortune (center of economic interest) is located in Belgium. The domicile or the place of residence is generally defined as the place where an individual has its permanent home. The center of economic interest is the place from which the domestic affairs are managed (including its capital and having). A resident is subject to tax on its worldwide income, this is the earned income, the income from real estate, the income from movable property and the miscellaneous income.

A non-resident has his domicile or seat of fortune outside Belgium. A non-resident is subject to tax on the income he earns in Belgium or has derived from Belgian sources.

There are two legal presumptions with respect to Belgian tax residence. The first presumption is refutable and implies that a person who is registered in the population register is considered to be a Belgian tax-resident. It is possible to prove that the actual tax residence is located outside Belgium. The second presumption is irrefutable and implies that the place of residence for a married couple or legal cohabitants is the place where the family is located.

4.3.2 TAX RATES

Belgian personal income tax rates are progressive. Several types of income are taxed separately.

The rates for income year 2026, assessment year 2027 are:

Taxable income (EUR)	Personal income tax rate
0 – 16,720.00	25%
16,720.00 – 29,510.00	40%
29,510.00 – 51,070.00	45%
> 51,070.00	50%



Local and regional surtax must be added to these amounts. This is a percentage of the state personal income tax due.

4.3.3 TAX YEAR AND TAX RETURN

The income year is the calendar year in which a taxpayer receives the income. The assessment year is the year following this calendar year.

For resident taxpayers the filing date for income year 2025 is for both individuals and mandate holders 15 July 2026. For resident taxpayers, the filing deadline for income year 2025 is 15 July 2026, applicable to both individuals and mandate holders. However, an exception applies to tax returns reporting income from self-employment, including profits, gains, remuneration of company directors, and income of assisting spouses, as well as foreign professional income. Taxpayers in these categories must file by 16 October 2026.

Spouses and legal cohabitants must submit one tax return, but the incomes are taxed separately. Separate returns are applicable in some cases, for example in the year of marriage or the year in which the legal cohabitation is registered.

4.3.4 SOURCES OF INCOME

There are four categories of the personal income tax:

1. Earned income
2. Income from immovable property
3. Income from movable property
4. Miscellaneous income

4.3.4.1 EARNED INCOME

Earned income includes employee salaries, wages, replacement income, earnings from a liberal profession, company's director fees and business income (profits) and pensions.

Salaries, wages and replacement income are taxable at the time they are paid or attributed. Profits are taxable when they accrue. The earned income is taxed at progressive rates, but in some cases earned income is taxed at flat rates, for example pension capital sums.

The employees' salaries and wages are liable to tax on the gross amount minus personal social security contributions. Also for director fees, the social security contributions can be deducted from the gross amount. In addition, there is a deduction of actual or lump-sum expenses on earned income. The taxpayer can opt for the actual expenses when this results in a larger total deduction.

Type of income	Tax rate
Salary arrears, replacement income arrears	Average rate previous year
Gross termination compensation	
Redeployment allowances	
Prepaid holiday	
Arrears of maintenance payments	
Free arrears	



Capital gains from professional activities	16.5%
Young sportsmen's remuneration (income < 25,330.00 EUR for assessment year 2026)	16.5%

4.3.4.2 INCOME FROM IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

To determine the taxable income, the deemed rental income (cadastral income) is used. The cadastral income is the normal average annual net income of a property on 1 January 1975. It is assessed by the Belgian tax authorities. The cadastral income on 1 January 1975 is multiplied by a revaluation index, in order to obtain an up-to-date basis for calculating the tax.

The taxable regime of real estate is dependent on the usage of the property.

- Belgian real estate not rented out or rented to physical persons and to legal persons other than companies is taxed on the revalued cadastral income (increased by 40% for buildings).
- Belgian real estate rented to a company (or to an individual for professional usage) is taxed on the "net rental" value, this is the gross rent less a flat-rate cost deduction of 40% (buildings) or 10% (land). The expenses may not exceed two-thirds of the (non-indexed) cadastral income.

In the past, the taxable income of foreign real estate was the net rental value. However, the European Union has decided that the unequal treatment of real estate located abroad is an obstacle to the free movement of capital. From income year 2021 a cadastral income will be assigned to foreign real estate. As soon as you become a Belgian resident, you have 30 days to report to the Belgian administration that you have a real estate property abroad, after which a cadastral income will be assigned to your real estate property.

The income from real estate situated in a country with who Belgium has concluded a double tax treaty will be exempted with reservation of progression method. If the real estate is situated in a country without double tax treaty, there is also an exemption with reservation of progression method, but only for half of the amount.

As of assessment year 2026, the tax interest deduction for those who take out or have an ongoing loan to finance the purchase of a second home is abolished.

Immovable withholding tax:

There is a (final) annual immovable withholding tax. The tax is a final tax because it is not deductible from the personal income tax. The two taxes are totally independent. It is determined as a percentage of the fictitiously estimated rental income of the property. The tax rate is 3.97% for the Flemish region and 1.25% for the Walloon region. Tax reductions are possible under certain conditions such as dependent children.

4.3.4.3 INCOME FROM MOVABLE PROPERTY

Income from movable property is taxed at flat rates. This income can be taxed at normal progressive rates if this is to the advantage of the taxpayer. The withholding tax will be credited or reimbursed against the final tax, calculated at normal progressive rates.

In general, a withholding tax of 30% applies to income from capital and movable property. Interest from ordinary saving accounts exceeding the exempted amount of EUR 1,050 (assessment year 2026) some other specific types of



income and economic rights of an author are taxed at a percentage of 15% withholding tax. Besides, dividends to a threshold of EUR 859 (assessment year 2026) are exempted from tax.

Dividends of shares of SME's

A reduced withholding tax applies to dividends allocated by SME's (as defined in article 1:24 of The Belgium Code on Companies and Associations) to new registered shares issued upon cash contributions carried out as from 1 July 2013. A new law is pending which will amend this regime and the liquidation regime to level both regimes. Currently this legislation is not yet in force, meaning that for dividends distributed before the new law is in force, the old tax rate is still applicable. The withholding tax is equal to:

- 30% for dividends allocated or assigned on the occasion of the profit distribution relating to the second accounting year following that in which the injection occurred (as of enforcement of new law, before the old tax rate of 20% will still apply for contributions made at 31/12/2025 at the latest);
- 18% for dividends allocated or assigned on the occasion of the profit distribution relating to the third accounting year following that in which the injection occurred, and of the following profit distributions (as of enforcement of new law, before the old tax rate of 15% will still apply).

Liquidation reserve

A special tax system of liquidation surpluses has been introduced for SME's. As from tax year 2015, SME's have the possibility to use totally or partially their accounting profit after tax to build up a "liquidation reserve".

This reserve must be recorded and held continuously in one or several separate liabilities accounts (it may not be used as basis for any remuneration or allocation). It is liable to a separate tax of 10% when it is built up. No withholding tax will be due on the part of this reserve held until the liquidation of the company. If dividends are distributed via a withdrawal from this reserve, before the liquidation of the company, the dividends are subject to the withholding tax on income from movable property. A new law is pending which will amend this regime and the liquidation regime to level both regimes. Here a transitional arrangement is in place, introducing a third rate. The new rates are:

Date of provision (end of book year)	Distribution within 3 years	Distribution after 3 years but within 5 years	Distribution after 5 years	At liquidation
Before 31/12/2025	20%	6.5%	5%	0%
On or after 31/12/2025	30%	9.8%	9.8%	0%

4.3.4.4 MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

Miscellaneous income is generally taxed separately at fixed rates, although this income can be taxed at normal progressive rates, if this is to the advantage of the taxpayer. In general, miscellaneous income is income from unusual or occasional activities.

- Capital gains on real estate realized within the normal management of private assets are exempted from taxes, unless they are realized on a regular base. The transfer of buildings within five years following the acquisition is taxed at a percentage of 16.5%. The transfer of lands within five years after the acquisition is taxable at

percentage of 33% and at a percentage of 16.5% in case of a sale within eight years.

- Prizes, subsidies, awards ... are taxable at a percentage of 16.5%.
- Maintenance payments are taxable at progressive rates and only 80% of the payments are taxable for the recipient. Maintenance payments paid as of 01/01/2025 will be taxable for 70%, as of 01/01/2026 this will be 60% and as of 01/01/2027 this will amount to 50%.
- Capital gains realized on the transfer of shares are generally exempted in the personal income tax. There are two exceptions:
 - The capital gain is taxable when a major shareholding (more than 20%) is transferred within five years after the acquisition to a company not located in the European Economic Area. The tax rate is 16.5%;
 - The capital gain is taxable when the whole transaction is qualified as speculative. This means that the transfer of shares does not fit in the normal management of private assets. The tax rate is 33%.
 - As of 1/01/2026, a standard capital gains tax of 10% will be introduced on the transfer of financial fixed assets, with an exemption for the first EUR 10,000 per person per financial year.

For individuals with a 'significant interest' of at least 20%, an exemption up to EUR 1,000,000 applies. Capital gains above this amount are taxed as follows:

- Between EUR 1,000,000 and EUR 2,500,000: 1.25%
- Between EUR 2,500,000 and EUR 5,000,000: 2.50%
- Between EUR 5,000,000 and EUR 10,000,000: 5%
- Above EUR 10,000,000: 10%

The provision of law provides for a minimum threshold exemption of EUR 2,000 for miscellaneous income that originates from the normal management of private assets. Income below this threshold is not taxed as miscellaneous income. Above this threshold, it will still be possible to demonstrate that the income originates from the normal management of private assets, meaning that it will not be taxed as miscellaneous income. This is not yet in force.

Type of income	Tax rates
Capital gains on personal real estate (buildings)	16.5%
Capital gains on personal real estate (lands)	33% (< 5 years) / 16.5% (> 5 years and < 8 years)
Prizes	16.5%
Subsidies	16.5%
Maintenance payments	Progressive rates (only 50-80% of the income is taxable*)
Capital gains on shares (major shareholdings)	16.5%*
Capital gains on shares (speculative)	33%*
Occasional profits and proceeds	33%*
Allowances for research workers	33%
Sublease or transfer of lease	30%



Sporting rights (fishing, shooting ...)	30%
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“Internal” capital gains: if capital gains on shares, realized at the contribution into a company, are not taxed as miscellaneous income, the paid-up capital (for tax purposes) of the receiving company equals the acquisition value of the contributed shares for the contributor. So any repayment of excess capital will be considered a dividend, subject to a withholding tax of (in principle) 33%.

**Amendments could be made in the future following the provision of law.*

4.3.5 DEDUCTIONS

A taxpayer can benefit some deductions:

- The maintenance allowances (50-80% of the sums paid is deductible from the net taxable income, certain conditions will have to be met);
- The losses incurred in a previous or current assessment year.

ZERO-BRACKET AMOUNT

In the personal income tax a certain amount is exempt from tax. This amount is called the basic zero-bracket amount. The basic zero-bracket amount is EUR 11,180 for income year 2026 (assessment year 2027). Please note that a slight increase of the zero-bracket amount is pending in the proposition of law.

The zero-bracket amount can be increased dependent on the personal status of the taxpayer. For example, the number of dependent children.

Personal allowances income year 2025:

Basic personal allowances	EUR 11,180 EUR
Personal allowances 1 child	EUR 2,030
Personal allowances 2 children	EUR 5,230
Personal allowances 3 children	EUR 11,720
Personal allowances 4 children	EUR 18,970
For every extra child	EUR 7,240
Extra allowance per child less than 3 years old	EUR 760

TAX REDUCTIONS

Expenses	Rate of the tax reduction for income year 2026 (assessment year 2027)
Long-term savings	
Individual life insurance premiums and mortgage capital repayments	30% (max. EUR 990)
Personal premiums for group insurance contracts and pension funds	30% (max. EUR 1,050) 25% (max. EUR 1,350)



Pension savings	30% (max. EUR 1,050) 25% (max. EUR 1,350)
Real estate	
Expenses for another dwelling than the own dwelling house: Federal tax credit for long-term savings (capital repayments)*	30%
Regional tax credit for standard interest, additional interest, "housing-savings", interest relating to the conversion of the old creditable withholding tax on real estate (transitional provision)	Marginal rate
Environment	
Roof insulation	30% (max. EUR 4,120) only applicable in the Walloon Region
Other expenses	
Gifts (min. 40 EUR)*	30% (max. EUR 408,130)
LEA vouchers and service vouchers	30% (max. EUR 1,890) only applicable in the Walloon Region
Expenses for child care	Max. EUR 17.30/day/child
Tax shelter for equity investments in starting companies	30% (max. EUR 30,000) or 45% (max. EUR 45,000)
Tax Shelter for equity investments in growth companies	25% (max. EUR 25,000)

*Amendments could be made in the future following the coalition agreement.

4.4 VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)

Value Added Tax (VAT) is a consumption tax on most goods and services provided by a business.. The tax is due on the added value. VAT is charged at each stage of the production chain and in the distribution of goods and services, while ultimately being borne by the final consumer. The company who charges the VAT is required to pay the VAT amount to the tax authorities.

Businesses act as intermediaries. Basically, the VAT paid on purchases can be deducted from or set off against the VAT due. Only the balance of VAT due must be paid to the tax authorities. If there is a balance of deductible VAT, the amount can be recovered from the tax authorities.

The legal basis is the Belgian VAT Code, which is based on the EU directive 2006/112/EC.

WHO?

A taxable person is anyone who, in the performance of an economic activity, carries out, in a regular and independent manner, whether on a principal or accessory basis, with or without profit motive, the supply of goods or services referred to in the VAT code, irrespective of the place where that activity is carried out.



TAX RATE

The rate depends on the nature of the transaction. The scheme below shows the different applicable rates:

	VAT Rate	Applies to	Examples
Standard rate	21%	All goods and services not eligible for one of the reduced rates.	New cars, cosmetics, etc.
Reduced rate	12%	Certain goods or services which are economically or socially important.	Margarine, pay television, social housing, certain solid fuels (e.g. coals), restaurant and catering services (excluding drinks served), etc.
Reduced rate	6%	Particularly for commodities and services with social character.	Food, construction, living animals, passenger transport, pharmaceutical products and medical equipment, water supply, electricity, etc.
Zero rate	0%		Newspapers, magazines published at least 48 times a year, goods for recycling, etc.

TAXABLE TRANSACTIONS

The Belgian VAT Code describes four taxable transactions: supply of goods, supply of services, import of goods and intracommunity acquisitions of goods.

EXEMPTIONS

There are two kinds of exemptions. The first group of exemptions reserves the right to deduct VAT on purchases. These are the exemptions of art. 39 to 42 VAT code. The exemptions of the other group are included in art. 44 of the VAT code and no VAT deduction is allowed for purchases related to these transactions.

Exemptions of art. 39 to 42 VAT code

These are exemptions in the framework of international transactions such as export, import, intra-community supplies and acquisitions, international transport ...

A person establishing an exempted activity of art. 39 to 42 of the VAT code can deduct the VAT paid to its suppliers.

Exemptions of art. 44 VAT code

- Certain activities with a cultural or social nature. Examples are some services provided by doctors and educational institutions;



- The rental of real estate. However, there is an optional regime to rent professional real estate in Belgium;
- Banking transactions services;
- Insurance services;
- ...

A person establishing an exempted activity of art. 44 of the VAT code cannot deduct the VAT he paid to its suppliers which is related to this activity.

THE TAXABLE AMOUNT

The taxable amount includes the value of everything obtained by the supplier, in return for the supply, from the customer or a third party. This amount also includes the commission, insurance and transportation costs, taxes (except VAT), duties and levies.

LIMITATION TO VAT DEDUCTION

The VAT deduction on business assets partly used for private purposes is limited to the actual professional use.

In addition, limitation to VAT deduction applies to different expenses made by the company:

Expenses	VAT deductible
Gifts	0%
Reception costs	0%
Passenger car costs	50%
Restaurant costs	0%
Hotel costs	0%

Registration

Anyone who is liable to pay Belgian VAT and any taxable person established in Belgium must register for VAT purposes and file for a VAT identification number.

Taxable persons established in another EU Member State can choose to register for VAT either directly or by appointing a VAT representative. Taxable persons not established in an EU Member State (except for those established in the UK) don't have the choice, they have to register by appointing a VAT representative.

A Belgian VAT number is assigned to each VAT payer. A Belgian VAT number is composed of the letters BE followed by a ten-digit number, BE 0123.456.789. This number must be written in all contracts, invoices, order forms, etc.

Invoicing

In general, a taxable person must issue invoices. Some are excluded from the obligation. Electronic and (under certain conditions) paper invoices are possible.

As of 1 January 2026, all Belgian VAT-registered enterprises will be required to issue structured electronic invoices for transactions with other VAT-registered businesses (B2B). The electronic invoicing process will utilize the PEPPOL network, ensuring secure and standardized exchange of invoices between enterprises.



To comply with these regulations, it is essential to adapt the invoicing and accounting systems accordingly before the enforcement dates.

VAT-Bookkeeping

The taxable person is required to keep accounts adapted to the size of his activities in order to enable the application and supervision of the Belgian VAT.

There are different books which have to be kept (on paper or electronically):

- A purchase journal, this is a book listing all the purchase invoices;
- A sales journal, this is a book listing all sales invoices;
- A financial journal;
- A book of daily receipts;
- A list of fixed assets and a number of special accounts;
- Certain registers.

VAT returns

There are monthly and quarterly VAT returns. In principle, the taxable persons must file monthly VAT-returns. A quarterly return is allowed when the annual turnover doesn't exceed 2.500.000 EUR (or 250.000 EUR for activities within fraud-sensitive sectors such as the sales of cars).

When filing monthly, the returns must be filed with the VAT authorities by the 20th of the month following the period to which it relates. When filing quarterly, the returns must be filed with the VAT authorities by the 25th of the month following the period to which it relates. When the deadline falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a public holiday, the administration provides an administrative tolerance by postponing to the next working day, for the monthly filing only. The payment of VAT to the Belgian authorities must be done within the same period as the VAT-return. The VAT payments can be made from a foreign bank account.

Annual client listing

Taxable persons must file an annual client listing for services to its Belgian registered VAT customers. The annual client listing must be filed by 31 March of each year.

European sales listing

The European Sales listing contains the Intra-community supplies exempt from VAT. There are three categories: intra-community supply of services, intra-community supplies of goods and intra-community supplies of goods in the framework of triangulation.

The European sales listing must be filed by the 20th of the month following the reporting period. Taxable persons with monthly returns must also file the European sales listing on a monthly basis. The taxable persons with quarterly returns should file the European sales listing quarterly. They must file the European sales listing by the 25th of the month following the reporting period.

Intrastat

In the monthly intrastat declaration companies provide information about their Intra-community (intra-EU) flows of goods. The intrastat declaration must be filed the 20th of the month following the month to which it relates.

VAT Chain

The VAT chain in Belgium refers to the administrative process of VAT declaration, payment, and refund, ensuring compliance with tax regulations. It includes the periodic VAT filings (monthly or quarterly), payment obligations, potential refunds, and the government's control mechanisms to detect fraud and ensure accurate reporting.

As part of the modernization efforts outlined in the 2025-2029 coalition agreement, several changes have been introduced to improve efficiency and reduce fraud risks:

- *Replacement of the VAT current account with a VAT provision account, where unused VAT credits are automatically transferred to settle other debts;*
- *Introduction of substitute VAT returns, allowing tax authorities to issue estimated VAT assessments in case of non-filing;*
- *Stricter deadlines for responding to information requests from the tax administration, with a mandatory response time of one month.*

These reforms align with the broader VAT in the Digital Age (ViDA) initiative and aim to streamline VAT administration while enhancing compliance. Businesses should ensure their financial systems are adapted to meet these new requirements.

PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT

A VAT permanent establishment is subject to the same VAT obligations as a Belgian resident entrepreneur. In order to be considered as a foreign taxpayer who has a permanent establishment for VAT purposes in Belgium, the main condition is to have fixed physical presence.

In case a foreign entrepreneur doesn't have a permanent establishment in Belgium for VAT purposes, different rules apply.

Generally, a foreign entrepreneur should only register for Belgian VAT purposes if he performs taxable activities for which he is liable to pay Belgian VAT.

The general reverse charge rule reduces the situations which induce the need for a Belgian VAT registration. This reverse charge mechanism is (under certain conditions) applicable when foreign companies supply goods or services to resident taxable persons or non-resident taxable persons registered via a responsible representative.

SPECIAL SYSTEM FOR SMALL ENTERPRISES

From 1 January 2025, foreign companies can also apply the VAT exemption scheme for small businesses. For these companies, a double turnover threshold will apply. On the one hand, the Belgian annual turnover will not be allowed to exceed EUR 25,000 and on the other hand, the total annual turnover within the EU realized may not exceed EUR 100,000. Foreign companies wishing to benefit from this scheme in Belgium must register in advance in their home country and then receive a special VAT number with the suffix 'EX'. If all conditions are met, these companies need not apply for a Belgian VAT number or submit periodic VAT returns in Belgium.



4.5 REGISTRATION DUTIES

GENERAL

Registration duties are a tax on the registration of deeds or documents. The regions are responsible for the registration duties.

Examples of deeds and documents that must be recorded are notarial deeds, deeds relating to real estate situated in Belgium, the decisions and judgements of a Belgian courts or tribunals, etc.

Some examples of different types of registration duties are registration of the establishment of a mortgage, of the sale of real estate, of the rental of real estate, of gifts, of matrimonial contracts and court decisions, of the division of real estate, etc.

In the past, the registration of foreign notarial deeds relating to the transfer of movable property was not mandatory. For example, donations of movable property registered in the Netherlands with a usufruct restriction could remain untaxed (via the so-called “cheese route”). However, as of 15 December 2020, the “cheese route” has been closed. If one still wishes to donate before a foreign notary, this foreign deed of donation needs to be registered in Belgium and Belgian gift tax will be due on the donation.

The evidence of registration is a reference made by the administration on the deed or the document.

Registration duties need to be paid on the sale and the division of real estate. The standard rates on the sale of real estate are:

Flemish region	12%
Brussels region	12.5%
Walloon region	12.5%

Reductions are possible under certain conditions such as the sale to real estate dealers or the sale of a modest house (house or apartment for the accommodation of a family or one person). In the Flemish region, the tax rate for the purchase of the family home can be reduced to 2%.

The standard rates for a division of real estate are:

Flemish region	2.5%
Brussels region	1%
Walloon region	1%

Pursuant to the current government agreement, the federal government intends to abolish certain smaller federal registration duties. However, the specific duties to be eliminated have not yet been determined.

DONATIONS

A donation of real estate has to be made official by a notarial deed and so is automatically subject to gift duties.

A donation of movable property should not always be registered. An example is a transfer from hand to hand. When this transaction is not registered, there is no registration duty due but this means that the donor must survive for at least three years after the day of the gift, otherwise inheritance tax is due.

The gift duties depend on: the value of the goods, the degree of the relationship between the donor and the beneficiary.

	Flemish region	Brussels region	Walloon region
Movable property (specific conditions apply for some regions)			
Between lineal relatives, between spouses and between legal cohabitants	3%	3%	3.3%
Between all other persons	7%	7%	5.5%
Immovable property and non-qualifying movable property			
Between lineal relatives, between spouses and between legal cohabitants	3% - 27%	3% - 27%	3% - 27%
Between all other persons	10% - 40%	10% - 40%	10% - 40%

The gift duties for immovable property in the Flemish region could be reduced when an energy-saving investment is carried out within five years after the gift.

TRANSFER OF FAMILY BUSINESSES AND COMPANIES

Under certain specific conditions, a family business or company can be transferred exempt from gift duties. The rules concerning the transfer of a family business differ depending on the region where the person is domiciled.

4.6 INHERITANCE TAX

GENERAL

The inheritance tax is a tax paid by a person who inherits assets (money, property, etc.) of a deceased person. Inheritance tax is due on the value of the entire estate of a deceased person who was domiciled in Belgium. If the deceased person was not domiciled in Belgium at the time of death, the transfer duty upon death still applies to real estate situated in Belgium.

All the heirs must file together an inheritance tax return. Contents of the inheritance tax return are the identification of the deceased, the declarants, a statement of assets and liabilities, etc.

The inheritance tax return is the basis for the calculation of the inheritance tax.



RATES PER REGION

The amount paid as inheritance tax depends on:

- The value of the estate;
- The degree of the relationship between the heirs and the deceased;
- The region where the deceased had his fiscal domicile at the time of death.

Each region has its own rates, reductions and specific rules for calculating the taxable base.

The rates applicable in the different regions are:

	Flemish region	Brussels region	Walloon region
Between lineal relatives, between spouses and between legal co-habitants	3% - 27%	3% - 30%	3% - 30%
Between brothers and sisters	25% - 55%	20% - 65%	20% - 65%
Between uncles or aunts and nephews or nieces	25% - 55%	35% - 70%	25% - 70%
Between all other persons	25% - 55%	40% - 80%	30% - 80%

4.7 CUSTOMS DUTY

Belgium is part of the European customs union and applies the European customs tariffs and regulations. These procedures are based on the Community Customs Code and on the decrees issued for its implementation. Goods entering the European Union in Belgium are in principle taxed with customs duties. The tariffs are based on the nature of the goods and the country from which they have been imported. The tax base generally is the customs value and sometimes the quantity.

Companies also need to have an EORI-number. The EORI-number allows corporations to identify themselves with customs and enables them to import goods in- and outside of the European Union.

4.8 EXCISE DUTY

Belgium applies the European excise duty tariffs and regulations. Excise duties are levied on alcoholic drinks, tobacco products and mineral oils. In addition, in Belgium excise duties are also levied on coffee and non-alcoholic drinks.

4.9 OTHER TAXES

Belgium knows a few other taxes such as a tax on stock-exchange and carry-over transactions, annual tax on insurance transactions, annual tax on profit-sharing schemes, tax on long-term savings and a bill-posting tax.

5. EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

5.1 LABOUR LAW

Belgian labour law is a complex set of regulations provided by different sources of law. An employer has to be aware of all employment conditions (including minimum wages, working hours, ...) provided in Belgian statutory or administrative legislation, and in Collective Labor Agreements (CLA's) which are concluded at sectoral level within the sector-specific Joint Committees.

Most provisions of Belgian labour law are generally binding and carry criminal penalties in case of breach.

Belgian labour law classifies employees as blue-collar (manual workers) or white-collar (intellectual workers). This distinction is very important as it will determine which joint committee applies. Each joint committee provides sector-specific rules that must be followed by the employer.

The most important items covered by Belgian labour law are indicated below.

LABOUR AGREEMENT

When both parties agree to work together for an indefinite time or did not agree on a particular time, the agreement is to be assumed an agreement of indefinite term. In principle, an agreement for indefinite time doesn't have to be in writing (although there are specific prior information obligations that are usually met through the employment contract). A written labour agreement for an indefinite time is only compulsory for specific clauses but is highly recommended and customary. It insures the employer that there are no ambiguities and no grounds for disputes.

A fixed term contract and a part-time contract must always be in writing. A labour agreement for a fixed term is an agreement where both parties agree to work together starting from a particular day for a fixed term in time. (For example: one month) There can only be maximum four agreements with each a minimum term of three months in a period of two years.

LABOUR TIME

The number of working hours for a full-time employment is established at 38 hours per week (effective hours per week or 38 hours on average over a specified reference period if allowed by the joint committee). When the employees effective work for 39 or 40 hours a week, there must be allocated 6 or 12 compensatory days of rest over a one-year reference period.

Concerning the above normal limits of working time there are some derogations: derogation directly permitted by law without prior authorisations (p.ex. work organized in successive shifts (max.: 11 hours/day and 50 hours/week) or derogation acquired by royal decree.

The maximum daily working time is 8 hours per day. In certain cases it is possible to increase the daily working time to 9 hours per day (if the worker does not work more than 5½ days a week (work schedule in which the worker, in



addition to his weekly day of rest, has at least half a day's rest) or to 10 hours per day (if the worker is absent from home for more than 14 hours a day because of the distance between the workplace and their place of residence or stay).

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

In Belgium there are ten public holidays. The specific dates are:

New year	1 January 2026
Easter Monday	6 April 2026 (Monday after Easter)
Labour Day	1 May 2026
Ascension	14 May 2026
Pentecost Monday	25 May 2026
Belgian National Holiday	21 July 2026
Assumption	15 August 2026
All Saints' day	1 November 2026
Armistice day	11 November 2026
Christmas	25 December 2026

LEAVE

The right to the number of vacation days is determined in function of the work performed in the previous year. The minimum statutory annual vacation period is 20 days per year, based on a full-time employment (38h/week) during the previous year. Additional vacation days can be granted but this is not customary.

In Belgium there are a large number of different types of leave, amongst which time-off for maternity leave, time-off for urgent reasons, short leave of absence, adoption leave, paid educational time-off, and time credit or career interruption. In case of urgent reasons: illness, an accident or hospitalization of a nearby family member, an employee has the right to take family leave. This family leave can be allowed for maximum 10 days per year. The employee does not receive any wages.

WAGES

The joint committee of each particular sector fixes minimum wages per specific employee category. These agreements are often extended to other benefits for workers such as holiday bonuses and healthcare. The minimum wages will automatically be adjusted according to the index established at national level or sectoral level and apply to all employed personnel.

It is important to note that the minimum wages for blue-collar workers are fixed per hour, while minimum wages for white-collar employees are fixed per month.

END OF YEAR BONUS

In most sectors or companies there is a right to an end of year bonus (also known as the "thirteenth month"). The end of year bonus is in the most cases equal to the gross wage of the last month of the year.



VACATION PAY

The amount of vacation pay depends on the employee statute (blue-collar worker or a white-collar employee).

Vacation pay to blue-collar workers is paid by the National Annual Vacation Service or a vacation fund. This amount is derived from the social security contributions that are being paid on the wages by the employer.

The vacation pay to white-collar employees is paid directly by the employer. It consists of single vacation pay and the double vacation pay. The single vacation pay is the normal salary that is paid when an employee takes his days of vacation. The double vacation pay for a full-time work performance is equal to 92% of the gross monthly salary.

The double vacation pay is normally paid in the month in which the employee takes his main vacation of the year (normally June or July).

Early vacation pay (departure pay) needs to be paid when a white-collar employee leaves his employer or reduces his employment fraction.

TRADE UNION

Trade unions play an important role in Belgian labour law. They are involved in the trade union committees and can also be involved at the level of individual companies through trade union delegations.

EXTRA-LEGAL BENEFITS

▪ Meal vouchers

For each day that the employee actually works, a meal voucher can be given. The entitlement to meal vouchers needs to be embodied in a collective labour agreement or in an individual agreement.

The value of the meal vouchers may not exceed EUR 10.00 per voucher. Both the employee and employer must contribute to the meal voucher. The employee must contribute at least EUR 1.09, while the employer may contribute a maximum of EUR 8.91.

▪ Group insurance

In some sectors employers are obliged to take out a group insurance policy. The group insurance is known as an interesting alternative pay, whereby employees build up pension savings.

These contributions are 100% tax deductible for the employer and tax exempt for the employee. In addition, lower patronal social contributions have to be paid (8.86%) as well as 4.4% taxes.

In Belgium, the taxation of the group insurance (paid out as a lump sum) depends on several factors, including the age at which the capital is paid out and the way the pension was funded. At the time of payment, social security withholdings are deducted, notably a 3.55% contribution to the RIZIV/INAMI and a solidarity contribution ranging from 0% to 2% (depending on the amount). After these social contributions, an advance tax (withholding tax) is applied; depending on the circumstances, the applicable rate can be 10%, 16.5%, 18% or 20%. Municipal surcharges may also apply.

▪ Company car

As an employer you can provide your employees with a company car. This means that the employee can use this



car for all movements, both regarding his professional as well as private life.

The employee himself also needs to pay an amount 'benefits in kind' for the private use of the company car. These are calculated on the basis of the age of the car, the CO2-emissions and the catalogue price of the car.

▪ **Hospitalization insurance**

A hospitalization insurance is an interesting alternative pay for the employee that is used regularly for white-collar employees. In some sectors it is obliged. Often the hospitalization insurance is entirely free for the employee and for a little cost also accessible for their family.

The company can have a collective hospitalization insurance to lower the costs. The contributions for this insurance paid by the employer are free from social contributions for both the employer as the employee since it's not seen as pay. The contributions for the insurance are also free from taxes.

▪ **Expenses proper to the employer**

The employer can grant a package of expenses proper to the employer for costs that the employee has to make during working activities (parking costs, lunch costs, etc.).

These expenses are not considered as remuneration, since they are meant to pay back the expected expenses made by the employee. The employer and employee don't have to pay social contributions or taxes on this amount.

▪ **Illness**

When an employee becomes sick or becomes the victim of an accident (excluding an occupational accident), his normal salary has to be paid by the employer during the initial period:

Blue-collar worker:

Period	To be paid by the employer	To be paid by the health insurance
1st - 7th day	100%	/
8th - 14th day	85.88%	/
15th - 30th day	25.88% from the part of the salary that does not crosses the limit of the Z.I.V. 85.88% from the part of the salary that crosses the limit of the Z.I.V.	60% (limited to the amount of the Z.I.V.)
31th day -	/	60% (limited to the amount of the Z.I.V.)

White-collar worker:

Period	Part of the normal salary	
	To be paid by the employer	To be paid by the health insurance
1st - 30th day	100%	
30th day - ...		60% (limited to the amount of the Z.I.V.)



TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

The labour agreement may be terminated at any time for various reasons. It is possible to terminate the labour agreement by mutual agreement. In this case it is best to draft a termination agreement to terminate the labour agreement.

The employer may also unilaterally terminate the employment, subject to a period of notice or payment of compensation in lieu of notice (He must be careful to avoid any discrimination or other infringements related to protected grounds). In case of notice, the employee will remain in the employ of the employer and continues to receive his salary accordingly. Only at the end of notice, the employment agreement is effectively terminated. In case of payment in lieu of notice, the employment will be terminated immediately.

In the event of termination by the employer, several elements must be taken into account. The applicable notice period must be calculated, and it must be assessed whether the employee is entitled to outplacement support. Certain minimum conditions must be met for the notice to be valid. If specific mandatory formalities are not complied with, the notice may be invalid.

The length of the notice period depends on whether the employee is a white-collar employee or a blue-collar worker. Since 1 January 2014, new employment contracts have been subject to the harmonised notice period rules introduced as part of the blue-collar/white-collar harmonisation.



Termination by employer (as of today, since the intention is to introduce limits here):

< 3 months	1w	7 < 8 years	24w	22 < 23 years	64w	37 < 38 years	79w
3 < 4 months	3w	8 < 9 years	27w	23 < 24 years	65w	38 < 39 years	80w
4 < 5 months	4w	9 < 10 years	30w	24 < 25 years	66w	39 < 40 years	81w
5 < 6 months	5w	10 < 11 years	33w	25 < 26 years	67w	40 < 41 years	82w
6 < 9 months	6w	11 < 12 years	36w	26 < 27 years	68w	41 < 42 years	83w
9 < 12 months	7w	12 < 13 years	39w	27 < 28 years	69w	42 < 43 years	84w
12 < 15 months	8w	13 < 14 years	42w	28 < 29 years	70w	43 < 44 years	85w
15 < 18 months	9w	14 < 15 years	45w	29 < 30 years	71w	44 < 45 years	86w
18 < 21 months	10w	15 < 16 years	48w	30 < 31 years	72w	45 < 46 years	87w
21 < 24 months	11w	16 < 17 years	51w	31 < 32 years	73w		
2 > 3 years	12w	17 < 18 years	54w	32 < 33 years	74w		
3 > 4 years	13w	18 < 19 years	57w	33 < 34 years	75w		
4 > 5 years	15w	19 < 20 years	60w	34 < 35 years	76w		
5 > 6 years	18w	20 < 21 years	62w	35 < 36 years	77w		
6 > 7 years	21w	21 < 22 years	63w	36 < 37 years	78w		

Termination by employee:

< 3 months	1 week
3 < 6 months	2 weeks
6 < 12 months	3 weeks
12 < 18 months	4 weeks
18 < 24 months	5 weeks
above 2 years	6 weeks
4 years	7 weeks
5 years	9 weeks
6 years	10 weeks
7 years	12 weeks
>= 8 years	13 weeks

When the labour agreement is terminated, it immediately ends and the party terminating the employment contract must pay damages to the other party.



In case of urgent reasons, the employment contract can be terminated without observing a notice period or paying a compensation. Urgent reason means a serious breach that immediately and irrevocably destroys any possible cooperation between employee and employer. In this case, there is a strict procedure to be followed.

Contracts of definite term or for defined work activities terminate automatically. No specific formalities are required in the process of termination.

In principle, a contract of definite term or for a defined work performance cannot be terminated unilaterally before the end date of the labour agreement except during the first part of the labour agreement (with a maximum of 6 months); urgent cause or by mutual agreement. When the labour agreement is unilaterally terminated during the second part of the labour agreement an indemnity has to be paid that is equal to the wage for the remaining duration of the contract for definite period. However the indemnity may not be more than the double of the normal notice period that must be paid when it would be a contract for indefinite period.

5.2 EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATIONS

LABOUR ACCIDENT INSURANCE

An employer is obliged to take out labour accident insurance (before the employee enters employment). Labour accident insurance covers accidents that occur during the execution of work within the framework of the employment contract, it also includes accidents that may occur during the movement of the employee between home and the workplace.

STANDING EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Every employer is obligated to provide a copy of the labour regulations to every new employee.

The labour regulations contain the principal rights and obligations of the employees and employer, for example the start and the duration of the working hours, collective vacation days...

ENROLLING WITH EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Each employer needs to register with a occupational health care service and the social security office (ONSS).

LIABILITY INSURANCE

The purpose of the liability insurance is to cover the extra-contractual civil liability of the insured company for damage to third parties as a result of different events that have occurred during the course of the business of the company, whether it happens within the company or outside.

Mostly the material damage, physical damage, intangible damage, and very often pure immaterial damage (which is not the result of guaranteed physical injury or property damage) is insured.

The contribution for a liability insurance is calculated based on the type of activity of the company, the insured amount and scope of the guarantee. Pricing can be based on the number of employees and/or turnover of the company. Usually there is a franchise included in the policy.



5.3 FOREIGN PERSONNEL

Before employing or relocating a foreign worker in Belgium or before a self-employed person settles here to work, it is important to know whether a work permit/professional card and a residence permit are required.

Without the required documents, an employee or self-employed is not allowed to work or reside in Belgium. The applicable procedures depend on the nationality of the employee.

An EU national is exempt from these obligations, but third-country nationals will be required to apply for the necessary permits to stay and work in Belgium. Failure to do so constitutes illegal employment. This is punished very severely in Belgium.

5.4 SOCIAL SECURITY

In Belgium you can work as an employee or as a self-employed person. Self-employed persons are working for a company without an authority connection towards the company. Self-employed persons are entitled to organize their work without complying to instructions from the company. Social security contributions are lower for self-employed persons.

Belgium has an extensive social security system which provides cover for medical care, unemployment, pensions, maternity, accidents, workplace injuries as well as hospital pay.

Employers have to register with the National Social Security Office (ONSS) where the social security contributions will be paid.

Via the federal target group reduction, new employers in Belgium can benefit from an exemption on basic social security contributions for the first employee, limited to EUR 3,100 per quarter, with no time limit. For the next two employees, the target group reduction provides a reduction ranging from EUR 1,550 to EUR 450, limited to a maximum of 13 quarters. This measure also includes a contribution towards the costs of the social secretariat.



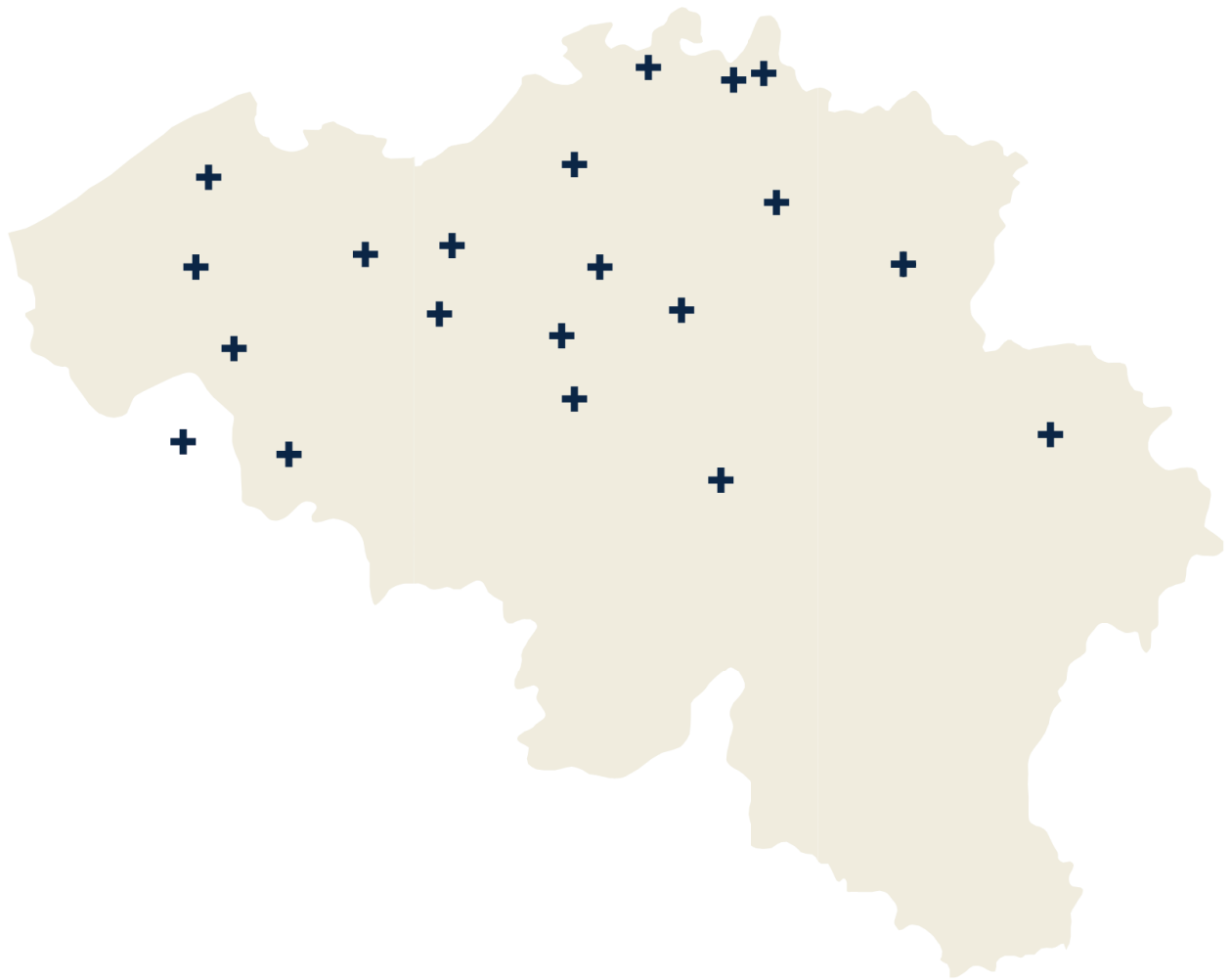
Employees	Blue-collar	White-collar
	gross x 1.08	
contributions by the employee	13.07%	13.07%
contributions by the employer	± 25% excluding the annual vacation contribution + contribution for an end of year bonus if the end of year bonus is paid by a fund	± 25%
The percentages are given as an indication but are depending on the joint industrial committee to which the employer belongs.		
Self-employed (as main occupation)		
Net income (€)	First year	Per quarter
0.00 to 8,972.07	EUR 459.82	Reduced social security contribution only for the first four quarters of affiliation. From the fifth quarter of affiliation must at least EUR 890.42 be paid.
8,972.07 to 75,024.54	20.5%	Min. EUR 890.42
75,024.54 to 110,562.42	14.16%	14.16% max. social contribution
110,562.42 to ...	EUR 5,103.05	Reduced social security contribution only for the first quarter after affiliation. Maximal contribution of EUR 5,103.05.



- + Personal and proactive approach by virtue of our international knowledge and expertise
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- + Business Associate of Crowe Global

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